

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea/China

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist and North Korean Naval and Military Activities in the Northeast Coast Area

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. At 8:00 p.m. on 2 August 1951, 32 Soviet trucks moved south through Ch'aryon'gwan (124-43, 39-51) (XE 4712) toward Sŏnch'ŏn (124-55, 39-48) (XE 6407). The trucks were new, and each carried 25 to 30 Chinese Communist soldiers, who were armed with Soviet long rifles and a few PPSH's. On 3 August 1951 a group of about 500 Chinese Communist soldiers passed along the same route on foot. About half carried Soviet rifles, and the rest carried food supplies and materiel. In early August, heavy traffic consisting of Soviet-made jeeps and trucks, was observed moving daily over this route, most of it between 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. The cargo of the trucks was covered and the trucks were camouflaged with grass or leaves; most of the cargo was ammunition, but some trucks carried such items as straw hats.
2. A truck park was established in early August under an air-raid shelter in the woods, at the foot of the first hill four kilometers south of Ch'aryon'gwan on the road to Ch'ŏlsan (124-40, 39-46) (XE 4303). An average of 20 to 30 Soviet trucks were being parked there daily. The hill was marked by numerous trenches which had been dug near the crest.
3. An artillery position was set up in early August on Obong-san (124-39, 39-44) (XD 4199), four miles south of Ch'ŏlsan, by a small Chinese Communist unit. Telephones were installed in the village in which the troops stayed, but they had no wireless communication facilities.
4. In the coastal area near Changya-dong (124-44, 39-40) (XD 4992) and Tongun-dong (124-43, 39-42) (XD 4795), about 20 Chinese Communist troops were stationed in each village. Sentry posts were maintained on hills in the area at 400-meter intervals. A detachment of 100 Chinese Communist troops was stationed in Changya-ri itself. They wore Soviet-style uniforms of light khaki color, and most were armed with Soviet rifles. About a third carried automatic rifles, and all had three hand-grenades a piece. Five light machine-guns were included in their arms.

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5. In July 1951 a motor boat carrying both Chinese Communist and North Korean soldiers was patrolling the areas around Sin-do (124-13, 39-43) and Sin-do (124-25, 39-41). On 7 July one motor boat from Sinuiju arrived at Sin-do, stayed three hours, and then returned. These visits were repeated every five or six days.
6. In July one motor boat towing two wooden barges was shuttling between Baikon and Antung once every four or five days, transporting military supplies. The crew was armed with rifles but wore no uniforms. Fishermen in the area reported that kerosene was very scarce in Antung.
7. The Tatungkou (124-10, 39-52) water police station was guarded by about 20 Chinese Communist soldiers armed only with rifles. One Chinese Communist soldier and six local security guard members were on duty during the night.
8. About 13 Chinese Communist soldiers arrived at Tasa-do Island (unlocated)¹ on 9 August, and were still occupying the island on 19 August. They were armed with rifles and RPG's. The island previously had been unoccupied. The soldiers were stationed on an embankment on the island.

1. Comment. Possibly Taedasa-do (124-25, 39-48).

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